

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of FRANCE:

Purg'd from the Errors and Partiality of *New-Writers* and
Petty-Statesmen, of all Sides.

Saturday, September 23. 1704.

THE State of the Case between the *Emperor* and the *Hungarians*, was by the last *Review*, brought to this; That the *Germans*, tho' they were brought in to Assist them against the *Turks*, have Opprest them so much, and Treated them so Barbarously, that they now desire rather to submit to the *Turk* than to the *German*; and that they ought to have their Liberty.

I confess 'tis pity they that would be Slaves, should not be Gratifi'd with the Advantage of that Happy Condition; especially when they are brought so low, as to chose *Turkish Slavery*, which of all sorts of Bondage, was ever thought the worst.

But there are a great many Cases, wherein People have not a Right to dispose of themselves; and most of those particulars concur here.

As first; When a Nation that is a Barrier to another, will give it self over the Enemy, it has always been thought justifiable in the other Nation to seize on it by force, to prevent the Neighbourhood of a too powerful Nation: This has been the Case of *Flanders*, as to *England* and *Holland*, who have thought themselves oblig'd on all occasions, to prevent the *Flemings* falling into the hands of the *French*.

If the *Hungarians* are willing, like Mad-Men, to give themselves up for Slaves to the *Turks*; the Empire, without doubt, has a Right to forbid it; and to prevent the *Turks* Possessing the Frontiers of its own Provinces.

And therefore upon this Account; the *Hungarians* Calling in the *Turks* to their Assistance, the *Emperor* had an undoubted Right to prevent by Force, a Conjunction so fatal in its consequence to the whole Empire; what else is that we have made so much ado about in the World, call'd the Ballance of Power, for which People, States, and Kingdoms, have thought fit to break with one another; Raise Feuds, make War, Peace, and Confederacies, and justified all the Consequences from the general necessities of Nations?

Shall it be just for us to League against *French Power*? and shall it not be just for the *Emperor of Germany* to League against the *Turkish*, and *Mahometan Power*? if any particular Prince now in *Europe* should joyn his Forces with the *French*, or call the *French* into his Dominions, do we not immediately Declare War against him, and count it a sufficient Cause, that he may not strengthen the Enemy?

Some Examples may Illustrate this particular Case; the Duke of *Wolfembuttle* was in Treaty with *France*, to lend his Forces to the *French* King; without doubt the Duke had as much Title to dispose of his own Troops, as the *Hungarians* have to dispose of their own Liberty; and yet, to prevent this, the Princes of the House of *Lunenbergh*, immediately March their Armies, and Invade him, to force him to comply, and put His Forces into their Hands.

M m m

Again,

Again, the Duke of *Mantua* admits the *French* into his Territories, for a Summ of Money ; without doubt the Duke of *Mantua* had a Right to put himself and his Dominions into the hand of the *French*, as much as the *Hungarians* had to put themselves into the hands of the *Turks*.

The Elector of *Cologn* did the same, and the Duke of *Bavaria*, now the same ; and for these single Causes the Confederacy Declares War against them all ; shall the *Hungarians*, who are at least the Emperor's conditional Subjects, call in the *Barbarous* Nations into their own Country, and shall it be Unlawful for the Emperor to have Recourse to Force to keep them out, and all under a Pretence, that every Man's Liberty is in his own hand and he may be a Slave to whom he pleases ?

It can never be Lawful for one, and Unlawful for the other ; that which is Policy in us, can never be Tyranny in him ; if it be justifiable in the Confederate Princes, it must be equally so with his *Imperial* Majesty. But this, by the by, I shall meet with it again very quickly.

I shall go on here with Sir *Roger Manly*, who tells us, that the Necessity of Defending the Country, having forc'd the Emperor to bring great Bodies of *Germans* into the Kingdom : The froward People, tenacious of their Privileges, and as they are not the only People who have been ungrateful to their Deliverers, refuse to entertain them, or to admit them into their Towns.

This unkind Treatment, as it exasperated the Soldiery, so it fill'd the Emperor himself with Jealousies, that they design'd something ill both against the *Germans* as a Nation, and himself as their Prince, and this occasion'd further Mischiefs ; the *Germans* took Quarters by Force ; holding it but just, that the People they came to defend, should give them Entertainment amongst them, while the Field was no more proper to Encamp in.

This Force of the *Germans* the Inhabitants took Care to oppose, with as much Power as possible ; and from hence follow'd Plunderings, Burnings, Murthers, and infinite Acts of Violence and Disorder ; the Soldiers forcing Quarters in the Towns, and the Towns on all occasions, rising and cutting the Throats of the Soldiers.

The Places the Emperor took Possession of in this manner ; and where the Inhabitants were shutting their Gates upon the Soldiers, were

afterwards forc'd to open them again, could expect but indifferent usage ; and thus the Cruelties on both sides began, the People cried out, of Oppressions, and Invasion of their Privileges, by Quartering Soldiers, and the like ; the Protestants were at the same time hook'd into the General Complaint, and brought to joyn the Complaint of Religious Grievances, to the Civil ; and thus the Out-cry against the *Germans* became General, and the whole Nation concern'd themselves in the Broil.

The *Germans*, on the other side, alledg'd the Affronts offered the Imperial Authority, and the Contempt daily put upon the Majesty of their Lord ; unheard of Complaints were made of Outrages and Violences offered to the *German* Soldiers, and the Court at *Viena* was fill'd with the Melancholy Particulars of unheard of Cruelties and Barbarities committed by the *Hungarians* upon the Soldiers, as they had opportunities.

As this inveterate Rage of the Inhabitants proceeded to such a degree, it gave the Imperial Court a just Umbrage, that a Revolt was intended ; and to prevent it, the Emperor is advised to seize upon the Kingdom of *Hungaria* by Force ; in Order to which, the *Germans* begin to Fortify the Towns they Possess'd, and to set about Mastering this unruly People in earnest.

The *Hungarians* seeing this, take Arms all over the Kingdom, Headed by their own Palatine, Count *Paul Westelini* : And thus began the War between the *Hungarians* and the Emperor.

I freely appeal to all that shall read this History, if this be a true State of the *Hungarian* Affair, whether there was not Mutual occasions ?

'Tis plain the Emperor was sworn to Defend and Protect them.

'Tis as plain they could not raise either Money or Men sufficient to defend themselves, and that they were all along defended by the Blood and Treasure of the *German* Nation,

'Tis plain that it was Lawful, by the same Necessity that brought the *Germans* into *Hungaria*, to keep them there ; and the People ought not to have oppos'd it, at least, during a War.

Lastly, 'Tis also made clear, from the Practice of other Nations, that the Emperor had a Right to prevent *Hungaria* falling into the hands of the *Turks*, tho' the People were really willing to be their Slaves.

Advertisement

Advertisement from the Society.

THE Society, having an Unusual Number of Cases before them, the Relation whereof tho' very Entertaining and Significant, is by far, too long to come in to these Papers, unless they should so far Intrench upon the Historical Part, as to break in upon the Main and most Material Design of the Author, have thought fit to give Notice,

That, Once every Month, there will be Printed a Suppliment, or Journal of the Proceedings of the Society; in which all such Letters, Poems, and Particulars, as the Learned and Ingenious please to Furnish them with, shall find a Place and be Inserted in their Order, with the Resolutions and Observations of the Society on the Particulars.

This Suppliment being Digested into Annual Volumes, will be so order'd as to come in at the End of every Volume of the Reviews; and may, for the satisfaction of those Gentlemen that have made Collections, be Bound up with them.

We hope this will satisfy those Gentlemen who have thought themselves neglected, by their Papers and Letters having layn long by, without due Notice; the Society having not been able to give a particular satisfaction as they desir'd, for want of Room in their Paper; having near 100 Cases before them, which they have not been able to Publish.

The First Suppliment being now in the Press, all Gentlemen, who have any thing they think worth Publication, are Desir'd to send it before Monday the 2 of October; when the First is Design'd to appear.

A D V I C E from the Scandal. C L U B.

THE Society received the following Complaint, upon the very common Abuse of a Petty-Fogging Attorney; the Complainant is very Importunate for an Answer, which the Society are as willing to give; but find the Case

ble; for I find it's better giving one's Cloak, than go to Law for a Coat; I finding I can have no Redress at Common Law, desire your Opinion in this Case, and rest

Your Humble Servant,

C. F.

The Society having consider'd the Matter, came to several Resolutions.

1. That the Law it self, is the Guard of Civil Society, the Protection of Englishmen's Property, the just Refuge every Man has under the Professions of his Neighbour, and like Religion, suffers nothing from the Abuses, Vices and Crimes of its Professors.

2. That the Lawyers are degenerated by Practice, are Harpies, Monsters and Devils, who suck the Blood and Wealth of the Nation, and that ruin, as far as in them lies, those that fall into their hands, whether for Life or Estate; and this they allow to be generally true (without Prejudice to all the Gentlemen of Honesty and Honour concern'd in it) even from the Attorney General, who Pleaded, or rather Scolded to Death, the Famous and Learned Sir Walter Raleigh, to the Wretch who is the Subject of this Letter.

3. They desire to know where this Gentleman has liv'd, and how old he is, that he should know a Limb of the Law, as he calls him, no better.

To the Society of Scandal.

Gentlemen,

These are to require your Answer to this my Request, viz. I employ'd a Limb of the Law to get me a small Debt, he undertook, promising to ask nothing for his Trouble, till I had my Money paid me; upon that he Arrested the Party, and the Party gave Bail to the Action; a little time after, the Party came and agreed the Debt; then I went to the little Limb of the Law, that I had Employ'd, desiring to know what I was indebted to him; he made a Bill presently of 19s. and 4d. I thinking it very extraordinary, went to the Attorney in the Marshal's Court, which he employ'd, desiring to know what he was out of Pocket; he answered me, 8s. and 4d. and no more; I thinking hard to pay Nineteen and Six pence, for Eight and Six Pence, delay'd Paying of it, but therefore he Arrested me; I paid the Bayliff 11s. for his Trouble, and promised to make an end with my Limb of the Law: accordingly I went to the Tavern to him, and because I wou'd not pay the 19s. and 4d. he made his Bill 1l. 3s. 6d. which I paid for fear of further Trou-

ble.

4. As he owns the Debt was but small, they think he is but rightly serv'd for going to Law for a Trifle, and throwing good Money after bad.

5. They think that a Man who sues another at the Dilcretion of a Lawyer, is like a Citizen of Narva; when the Muscovite takes it by Storm, 'tis a vast favour if he has any thing left.

6. They advise the Person to sit down, be satisfied, and reckon he comes off very cheap, since he has learnt what it is to go to Law, and paid but about 40 Shillings for his Experience.

7. As to Redress, They know but one way; let him set up for a School-Master, and make Proclamation, that he was a Fool first, and is ready to teach all Mankind to be Wiser; for ought I know, the Society of Attorneys may raise a Contribution among them, and Bribe him to hold his Tongue, lest all the Town should turn honest, in spite to their Profession, and then the whole Fraternity would be starv'd.

8. Lastly, The Society Ordered him to cause his Case to be Printed, and sent Down into Norfolk, where they say, there are 1500 Petty Attorneys; and where the People frequently spend 5s. in Law, to recover a Debt of Two Groats.

We wonder very much any Person should Trouble the Society, with a Question so easy to Answer; that they might have gone to the Blue-Coat-Hospital, and every little Child there, with a Band and a yellow Petticoat might Answer it—— The Case is Express'd in the Following Letter.

Gentlemen of the Scandalous Club,
I Make bold to offer this Question; It is observ'd, that in every Weekly Bill, the Aſſize of Bread is Order'd by the Lord Mayor and Courſe of Aldermen, and yet these Orders are not Obey'd in the leaſt. Now pray, Gentlemen, what is the Reaſon why these Orders are not Obey'd? If my Lord Mayor has a Power, I wonder why he does not shew it? If on the contrary, he has no Power, I wonder he ſhould pretend to shew it? Gentlemen, in giving your Opinion, You will very much Oblige

Septemb. 18.

Your Servant

1704.

A. C.

The Society thought of some Particulars to this Letter, but may Refer them to another Opportunity.

At present the direc'test Answer which can be given them is, in short;

Because the Bakers are K—s, and the Magistrates ——; if any Man can give us a better Reason, we Desire to hear it againſt Our Next.

A Dvertiſements are taken in by J. Matthews in Pilkington-Court in Little-Britain.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

** THE Royal Eſſence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the moſt delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greaſt Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than uſual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or ſplitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it poſſibly will, by the uſe of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never railes the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleafant than) Musk, Civer, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalleld fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. Allerſtaſt, a Toyſhop at the Blue-Coat Boy againſt the Royal Exchange in Cornhill. Sealed up, at 2s. 6d. a Bottle with Directions.

THE Church of England prov'd to be Conformable to, and Approv'd by all the Protestant Churches in Europe. Being an Abridgment of Mr. Durl's Book of Foreign Churches. Printed for Jeffery Wale at the Angel in St. Paul's Church-yard, and fold by John Nutt near Stationers-Hall. 1705.

** A Doctor in Physick Cures

all the Degrees and Indispouſions in Venereal Persons, by a moſt eaſie, ſafe, and expeditious Method; and of whom any Person may have Advice, and a perfect Cure, let his or her Disease be of the longeſt Date: He likewiſe gives his Advice in all Diseases, and preſcribes a Cure. Dr. HARROUROUGH, (a Graduate Physician) in Great Knights-Riders-ſtreets, near Tudor Commons.

AT the White Swan upon Snow Hill, over-againſt the Green Dragon Tavern, are made and fold the Newelt fashion Flower-Pots for Gardens; Urns, Eagles, and Pine-Apples, to ſtand upon Pots of Large Gates; also large or ſmall Figures, all made of hard Metal, muſt more durable than Stone, and cheaper; also Candle Moulds, fit to make Wax or Tallow Candles, from 1 in the Pound, to 20: There is alſo made Artificial Fountains, that Play Water from 1, 2, or 3 Foot, to 20 or 30 Foot high, 1, 2, 3, or 6 Hours together, without Repeating with the ſame Water; which Fountains or Engines may be made uſe of to extinguiſh Fire 40 or 50 Foot high, with a continuall Stream, larger than the Common Fire-Engines.